
Automatic Wake Up

Automatic Wake Up enables the Meridian 1 to place wake-up calls automatically. An attendant may enter the wake-up information specified by the guest, or the guest enters the wake-up information from their room telephone. At the appointed time, the system places the wake-up call. Upon answering, the guest hears a recorded wake-up announcement or a personal wake-up message.

If the call is unanswered after one to three attempts, or if it is blocked by heavy traffic or system malfunction, it is either returned to the attendant or disconnected, depending on the option selected in the software (LD 15).

You can use your BGD to enter a wake-up call request (see “[Set wake-up call times](#)” on page 45) and you can use it to retrieve wake-up call information (see “[Find wake-up call times](#)” on page 49). You can find out the wake-up times that have been set for a guest’s telephone or for a group of telephones.

A map or hour-by-hour (shown in five-minute increments) summary of a day’s wake-up calls is also available (see “[Print wake-up call map](#)” on page 52). You can also get a continuous printout or display of any or all wake-up events as they occur.

For a complete description of Automatic Wake Up, refer to *X11 features and services*.

Guest Entry of Auto Wake Up (GEWU)

A wake-up request can be entered by the attendant or craftsperson on the BGD, or by a guest on the room telephone (see Guest Automatic Wake Up in *X11 features and services*).

When the guest programs or cancels the wake-up call via the Wake Up Key (WUK) or a Flexible Feature Code (FFC), a display message is sent to the Background Terminal. If the Display option for AWU is set, a display message is directed to the terminal designated for wake-up display when a guest programs or cancels a wake-up request. X11 Release 17 adds a display wake-up message to room telephones that are equipped with a display.

Multi-Language Wake Up (MLWU)

A customer-definable language can be assigned to a room telephone at any time through the BGD or service change (LD 10 or LD 11). The language remains unchanged until the next language assignment; however, the customer may opt to clear the language at check-in and check-out times. The language assigned to a room DN is only stored with the primary appearances of the room DN.

If Automatic Wake Up is enabled, up to six language-specific Recorded Announcement (RAN) route pairs (both am and pm for each language) can be configured. The languages correspond to the RAN routes RAN1/RAN2, LA11/LA12, ..., LA51/LA52 in LD 15. The only requirement is that Language 0, the default language routes RAN1 and RAN2, must be defined.

VIP Automatic Wake Up

VIP Automatic Wake Up (VAWU) is an X11 Release 17 enhancement to the AWU feature. VAWU allows rooms to be designated as VIP so that guests can be awakened by a personal telephone call from the attendant rather than the RAN wake-up. At the requested time, the attendant is notified of the VIP wake-up call.

A VIP room is one whose DN is assigned VIP designation.

Set wake-up call times

You can use your BGD to set wake-up call times for a single DN or a group of DNs.

- To set a wake-up call time for one DN:

SEt Wake dn TIme hhmm <CR>

- To set a wake-up call time for a consecutive group of DNs:

SEt Wake dn1 dn2 TIme hhmm <CR>

- To enter the next wake-up call, simply enter the DN and the time.
- To delete a wake-up call:

SEt Wake dn TIme Off <CR>

- To change the time of a wake-up call, simply type the command with the new time.

Operating parameters

You must use TIme in the command for either one DN or a group of DNs.

Use a 24-hour clock to give the time (hhmm). For example, type in 7:15 am as 715 and 2:30 pm as 1430.

You cannot make a wake-up call entry for the current five-minute period or for a time more than 23.5 hours in advance. If the time you type is not allowed, a message AWU TIME? giving the allowed time range will appear.

Each five-minute interval of the day has room for 100 (or 500, depending on your system) wake-up calls. If the interval containing the time you typed is full, you will receive a message like the following, indicating the five-minute interval 7:00–7:04 is full.

WAKE UP 7:00 FULL 6:55 100 7:05 85 STOP ON 2314

6:55 100 7:05 85 shows the amount of room remaining in the intervals five minutes before and after 7:00. At 6:55, in this case, there are 100 spaces remaining and at 7:05 there are 85. You can choose one of these intervals.

STOP ON 2314 indicates the DN the system did not accept because of lack of space. If you entered a group of DNs, DN 2314 is the first of those that are still not recorded in the system.

Table 12
 Using the Set command for Automatic Wake Up

Input (what you type)					Response (what the terminal displays)	Comments (what happens)
SEt WAKE 1402 Tlme 715						
WAKE UP	1402	NONE	TO	7:15		Wake-up call for one DN, DN 1402, will be called at 7:15 am. NONE shows there was no previous entry.
SEt WAKE 3405 3409 Tlme 800						Wake-up call for a group of DNs
WAKE UP	3405	NONE	TO	8:00		DNs 3405 to 3409 will be called at 8:00 am. Note that DN 3406 had a previous entry for 7:30, which has been changed to 8:00. The others had no previous entry (NONE).
WAKE UP	3406	7:30	TO	8:00		
WAKE UP	3407	NONE	TO	8:00		
SEt WAKE 23105 Tlme 715						Wake-up calls for a list of DNs
17804	700					DN 23105 will be called at 7:15. DN 17804 will be called at 7:00. Since the next two entries are also for 7:00, you can leave the time out. DN 11018 will be called at 6:45. Note that this example shows only the input you type, as if the "confirm" option is turned off (see "Define options for the Set command" on page 17).
12642						
30441						
11018	645					

Set time for a secondary wake-up announcement

You may set the time at which a second recorded wake-up announcement is activated.

— **SEt OPTion TIme RAn2 time1 time2 <CR>**

If you do not put in any value for time2, then 00:00 (midnight) will be assumed.

— If the second time is earlier than the first, for example:

SEt OPTion TIme RAn2 2200 400 <CR>

then the time of the second recorded announcement will run through midnight to the next morning.

— To turn this time range off:

SEt OPTion TIme RAn2 Off <CR>

Set language identifiers for wake-up announcements

You may assign a two-letter identifier to each of the six possible recorded languages used to make wake-up calls. The two-letter code is used to identify each language used to record the wake-up announcement. When setting a room's language status, use the language number (0–5) or the two-letter identifier. Language numbers do not change, because they refer to the tape recorders that play the announcements.

— To set the language identifier for a language number:

SEt OPTion LAnguage (language number) (id) <CR>

where:

(language number) 0–5

(id) any two-character code that does NOT correspond to a command (first character MUST be a letter)

— To change the language identifier, repeat step 1 or:

SEt OPTion LAnguage (old id) (new id) <CR>

— To clear the language identifier:

SEt OPTion LAnguage (language number or identifier) **OFF** <CR>

Table 13
 Example of the Set command for the LAnguage option

Input	Comments
SEt OPTion LAnguage 3 EN <CR>	Language number 3 set to EN for ENglish.
SEt OPTion LAnguage EN FR <CR>	Whichever language number that was set to EN is changed to FR for FRench.
SEt OPTion LAnguage 0 OFF <CR>	Language number 0 no longer has an identifier.

Find wake-up call times

You can use your terminal to find DNs that have wake-up call times set. The **FInd** command allows you to retrieve the wake-up call request for the lowest-numbered DN within the specified DN range with a wake-up call time set. To get the next one in the range, type the word **FInd** again.

- To find one DN wake-up call time:

FInd Wake dn <CR>

- To find the first DN wake-up call time in a group of consecutive DNs:

FInd Wake dn1 dn2 <CR>

- To find the first DN wake-up call time in the whole system:

FInd Wake ALI <CR>

- To find the next wake-up call time:

FInd <CR>

Operating parameters

If only one DN is entered, the FInd command will look for a DN with a wake-up call, starting with the DN requested and ending with the largest DN in the system. It will print the first one it finds.

If there are no wake-up calls set in the group requested, the message NO DATA FOUND is printed.

For a group of DNs, the second DN entered must be a higher number than the first.

A command containing the word FInd all by itself is valid only immediately following another FInd command which produced non-zero results (any result other than NO DATA FOUND).

Table 14
Examples of the Find command for Automatic Wake Up

Input			
Response		Comments	
Find WAKe 3040			One DN
WAKE UP	3040	7:00	
Find WAKe 9001 9200			A group of consecutive DNs, 9014 is the first DN in the group which has requested a wake-up call.
WAKE UP	9014	6:40	
FInd WAKe ALI			All DNs, DN 1030 is the first DN with a wake-up call time set.
WAKE UP	1030	7:15	
FInd			DN 2019 is the next one.
WAKE UP	2019	6:45	
FInd			
NO DATA FOUND		There are no more DNs with wake-up call times set.	

Print wake-up call times

You can use your terminal to print the wake-up call time currently set for one or more guest rooms.

- To print the setting for one DN:

(P)rint) WAKE dn <CR>

- To print the settings for a group of consecutive DNs:

(P)rint) WAKE dn1 dn2 <CR>

- To print the settings for all DNs:

(P)rint) WAKE ALL <CR>

Operating parameters

When retrieving the wake-up call times for a group of consecutive DNs, or for all DNs, only the DNs within the group that have requested a wake-up call will be included. If there were no DNs with wake-up calls in the range specified, the terminal prints NO DATA FOUND.

When specifying a group of DNs, the second DN entered must be a higher number than the first.

You can use X substitution in the DN. For example, **(P)rint) WAKE 12XX** prints DNs in the range 1200-1299 with wake-up call times set.

Typing four asterisks (****) will stop a job that is currently in progress at your own terminal (for example, a long printout you realize you don't need).

Table 15
Examples of the Print command for Automatic Wake Up

Input				Comments
Response				
(PReint) WAKe 1279				One DN
WAKE UP	1279	7:00	DN 1279 has a wake-up call set for 7:00 am	
(PReint) WAKe 3700 3720				A group of consecutive DNs
WAKE UP	3702	6:30		
WAKE UP	3709	7:00		
WAKE UP	3714	7:15		
WAKE UP	3718	6:30		
(PReint) WAKe ALI				All DNs
WAKE UP	1003	7:00		
WAKE UP	1229	6:45		
WAKE UP	2005	6:30		
WAKE UP	4137	6:15		

Print wake-up call map

A chart showing a count of all wake-up calls in each five-minute interval for every hour throughout the day is known as a wake-up map.

— To print the wake-up call map:

(PReint) WAKe MAP <CR>

To print the map at another terminal, put the two-character port ID of the terminal where you would like it printed: portID **WAKe MAP <CR>**

Operating parameters

To automatically print this map every day at the same time, put this command in the automatic list. The map in Table 16 shows a 24-hour day beginning at midnight. Each line is one hour in five-minute intervals. The number of calls in each five-minute period is shown. Date (23) and time printed are at the top.

Table 16
Wake Up call map example

(PPrint) WAKE MAP <CR>												
WAKE UP	23	TIME	0:11									
0:00	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
1:00	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
2:00	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
3:00	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
4:00	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
5:00	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
6:00	002	000	000	001	000	000	001	000	000	000	000	000
7:00	004	001	001	000	000	000	001	000	000	001	000	000
8:00	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
9:00	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
10:00	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
11:00	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
12:00	001	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
13:00	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
14:00	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
15:00	001	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
16:00	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
17:00	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
18:00	001	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
19:00	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
20:00	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
21:00	001	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
22:00	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
23:00	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000